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1031. On an average 1,128 (1,008) layers were maintained on the farm throughout the year which produced 1,50,622 (1,04,463) eggs made up of 86,712 (43,750) infertile, 59,559 (55,887) fertile and the remaining 4,351 (4,826) broken or discorded eggs. Of these, 34,289 (29,152) fertile eggs were set for incubation and 18,845 (16,052) chicks were produced out of these. Five thousand four hundred and thirty-six (2,038) birds were sold for breeding purposes to the public both within and outside the State, and 25,252 (28,463) hatching eggs, which included 12,250 sold to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for production of Influenza vaccine, were sold to public for hatching both within and outside the State.

1032. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm for the year were Rs. 1,12,500-09 (Rs. 42,063-31) and Rs. 90,816 (Rs. 59,131-56), respectively.

(iv) Fisheries

General

1033. The enlarged Mysore State now has a coastline whose comparatively short length completely belies the immense fishery wealth of the sea of this coast. The vast number of inland waters also including the important rivers which pass through the State present vast potentialities for fishery development.

1034. The new Department of Fisheries came into being on the 2nd May 1957.

1035. After a period of lean years the fishing season was very good during the year and there were bumper catches of all important varieties of fish. There were heavy landings of mackerel which is the most important commercial fish on the coast of Mysore. Oil sardines were also plentiful in South Kanara. Cat fish, prawns, sharks, jew fish and seer constituted the rest of the fishery.

Fish Landings.

1036. A total quantity of 24,95,617 mds. of sea fish was estimated to have been landed on the coast of Mysore during the year.

Fish Curing

1037. There were 30 fish curing yards along the coast of Mysore.

1038. With a view to ensure the production of cured fish of proper quality and as a means of assisting the fish curing industry, Government sanctioned the continuance

of the scheme of supplying good quality salt at the Government Fish Curing Yards in North and South Kanara Districts of fish curers at subsidised rates. Accordingly, a quantity of 91,738 mds. (68,302) of salt was issued for curing 5,14,858 mds. of fish.

Freezing Section

1039. The freezing activity which commenced in 1956 is a new venture in our country and showed much progress during the year. A good beginning was made in this factory on account of the demand for frozen shrimp and other products in the U.S.A. Three private parties made use of the facilities available at the Government Ice-cum-quick Freezing Plant and Cold Storage Plant, Mangalore which is one of the largest and most modern fish refrigeration plants in India, and exported frozen prawns, lobster tails and frog legs to the tune of 2,00,000 lbs. which earned foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs during the year.

1040. Besides the Government Ice Factory at Mangalore, there were Ice Factories owned and run by private agencies at Malpe in South Kanara District and at Chendiya and Belekeri in North Kanara District and these were working satisfactorily during the year.

T.C.M. Insulated Van.

1041. An insulated fish transport van received under T.C.M. was stationed at Mangalore and was used for transporting fresh and iced fish from landing centres to Mangalore and from Mangalore to interior markets.

Fish Products

1042. Shark liver oil, sardine oil, fish guano, fish manure and fishmaws were the main bye-products produced from marine fish in the State.

1043. As in the previous years, supply of shark livers or crude shark liver oil from eight centres in South Kanara District to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, was continued.

1044. Three hundred and nine tons of sardine oil and 1,245 tons of fish gauno were estimated to have been produced during the year. The sardine oil was sold at rates varying from Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 per ton while gauno was sold at rates between Rs. 75 and Rs. 250 per ton.

Beach Dried Manure

1045. As happens usually when there are bumper catches along the coast for want of adequate handling, preservation and transport facilities, considerable quantities

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of fish were dried on the beach for use as manure. It is estimated that about 11,800 cwts. of such manure was produced during the year.

Departmental Fish Manure Centre

1046. The fish manure production demonstration centre continued to work at Malpe during the year. A total quantity of 64,492 lbs. of manure from fish waste was produced during the year.

Research

1047. The Fisheries Research Station, Hospet, on the Tungabhadra river was the only research station in this department.

Inland Fisheries

1048. In one of the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan, four Fisheries Development Units were opened during the year which would attend to the work of surveying waters, organising seed collection and stocking, establishing and maintaining fish farms and developing and exploiting the fisheries.

Seed Collection

1049. In addition to procuring carp fry from Calcutta, due attention was paid to the collection of locally available seed and stocking them in nearby waters. During the year, 9,56,507 fry and fingerlings of various locally available varieties were collected for stocking and rearing. The fingerlings collected locally consisted mostly of Cauvery and Tungabhadra Carps and in the case of the coastal districts, Tilapia, Etroplus, Mullets and Chanos.

Import of Gangetic Carp Fry

1050. The actual quantity of Gangetic Carps imported from Calcutta was 12,03,600 Carp fry at a cost of Rs. 31,590-79.

Supply of Fish Seed

1051. A quantity of 10,653 fingerlings of suitable varieties were supplied during the year to private fish farmers.

Mirror Carp Culture

1052. This exotic carp which was brought from the Nilgiris is being acclimatised to Mysore waters and this has become popular with fish farmers and fingerlings were in great demand for stocking.

Marine Fish Farms

1053. Under the scheme for development of pisciculture in Community Project areas in South Kanara District, two brackish water fish farms were constructed during the year. Estuarine and salt water species like Mullets, Chanos and Etroplus were reared in these farms.

Issue of Licence

1054. A total number of 2,952 fishing licenses were issued during the year, fetching a revenue of Rs. 19,362.

Auction of Tank Fisheries

Fishermen's Co-operative Societies

Fisheries Schools

Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan.

1055. The fisheries of 381 tanks were disposed of in public auction during the year earning a revenue of Rs. 32,129-31.

1056. There were 53 fishermen's co-operative societies during the year distributed in different districts with a share capital of Rs. 2,51,158-25 and membership of 7,716.

1057. There were 26 fisheries schools functioning during the year with a strength of 4,954 pupils in the two Kanara Districts.

1058. *Scheme No.* 189. *Mechanisation of Fishing Craft* :—The present exploitation of the Marine fisheries resources by our fishermen with their frail sailing craft is limited to a narrow strip of the sea 5 to 10 miles from the shore, leaving a vast fishable area practically untapped. To reach to greater distances and fish at great depths and catch more fish, Government sanctioned the construction of three mechanised boats-two of 25 feet length and one of 32 feet length through M/s. Brunton & Co., Engineering Ltd., Cochin at a cost of Rs. 48,000.

1059. *Scheme No.* 190. *Boat Building Yard*:—Sanction was accorded for the establishment of a Boat Building Yard at Mangalore for the mechanisation of fishing craft. The yard would also serve as a training centre for local craftsmen in the construction of boats of improved design and with modern building methods.

1060. *Scheme No.* 191. *Supply of fishery requisites to Fishermen*:—Sanction was accorded for the supply of fishery requisites to fishermen at subsidised rates at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

Scheme No. 192. *Training of Fishermen* :—

1061. With a view to provide the necessary trained personnel that would be required for handling the mechanised fishing boats, sanction was accorded for the establishment of a training centre for fishermen at Mangalore.

1062. *Scheme No.* 196. *Co-operatives*:—Under the scheme sanction was accorded for the grant of long term loans to the societies of South Kanara District up to a limit of Rs. 1,83,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 58,000 was disbursed during the year to seven fishermen's co-operative societies for advancing in their turn to 133 fishermen members. Government sanctioned also a long-term loan

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of Rs. 50,000 to the South Kanara District Fish Marketing Co-operative Society to help it expand and carry on its fish business. No applications for loans were received from the societies in North Kanara during the year.

1063. *Scheme No.* 198. *Development of Fishing Harbours* :—The Mysore State has numerous minor ports all of which are however closed to shipping during monsoon and almost all need the facilities like adequate landing, berthing and bunkering, for the mechanised fishing boats that were expected to be operating, besides ancillary shore installations like dry dock, fish auction hall, processing factories, boat building yard, slipway, marine workshop, ice factory, motor and rail transport etc.

1064. The development of fishing harbours for providing the above facilities was under consideration of Government and the experts were working on the plans for the development of Karwar into a major fishing harbour.

Conference

1065. During the year, a conference of fishermen from all parts of the Mysore State was held at Malpe in the South Kanara District in May 1957.

Finance.

1066. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 11,20,281 and the revenue was Rs. 2,81,602 (including Rs. 29,159 being subvention from the Government of India).

Conclusion

1067. The improvement of fishing industry and the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen had therefore been an important part of the activities of the Fisheries Department during the year.